GALAXY SCOUTS



Space-Ventures
with Stella and Riley

VOLUME 2

WHAT IS DARK MATTER?



SPECIAL GLIEST
THAT JOINS
ADVENTURE:

PUBLISHED BY UW-MADISON ASTRONOMY DEPARTMENT SNEZANA STANIMIROVIC



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The Galaxy Scouts team greatly appreciates support from Steve Anderson for administrative and grant management support, from Natasha Auman for fashion advice and from Stefan Wyndham for advice about Darth Vader. Special thanks to youth educators John Buchmelter, Elsa Caetano, Quishanta Cary, Karen Dreyfuss, Doris Dubielzig, Evan Heintz, Melissa Kessling, Daniel Rybarcyk, Bernardo Traversari, and Sarah Wright for their feedback. We are also grateful for feedback from youth readers Jill Blair and Orrin Bulloss. Special thanks to Julie Persico for editing and proofreading help.

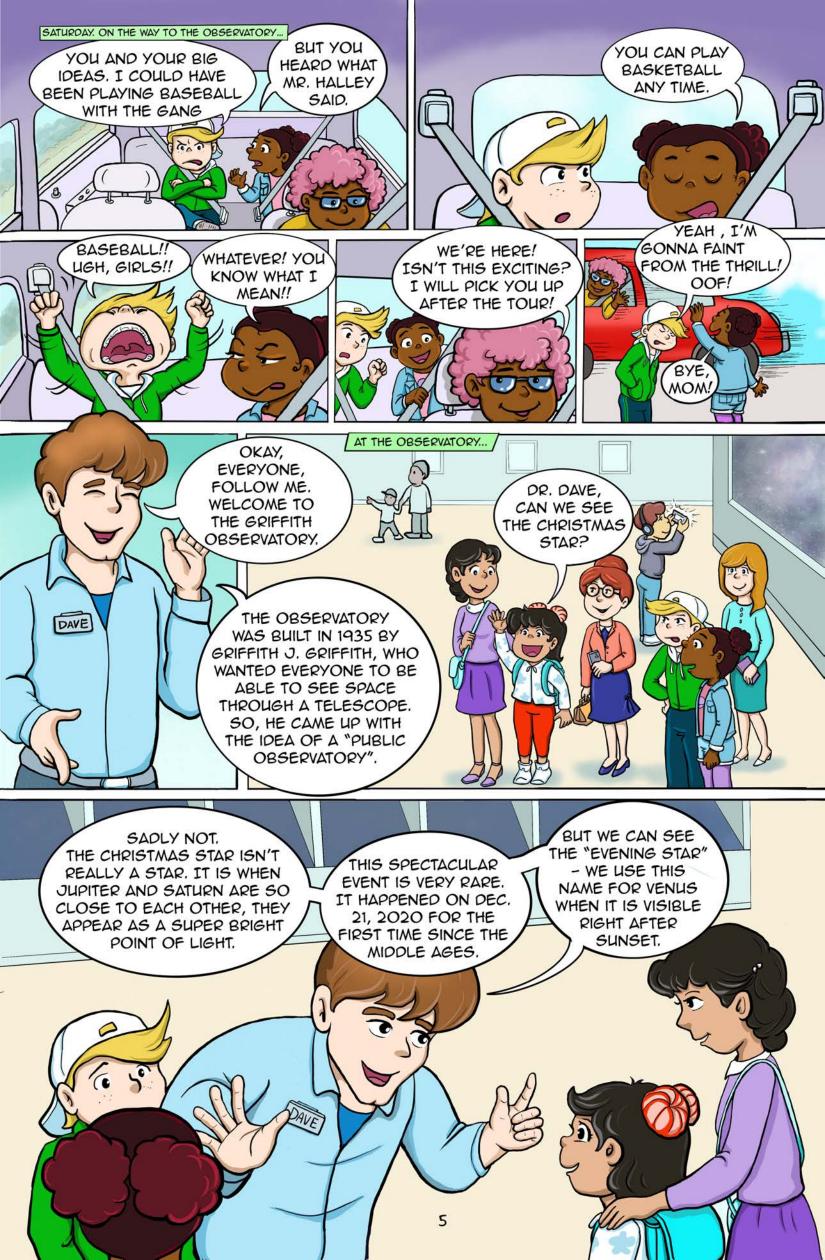
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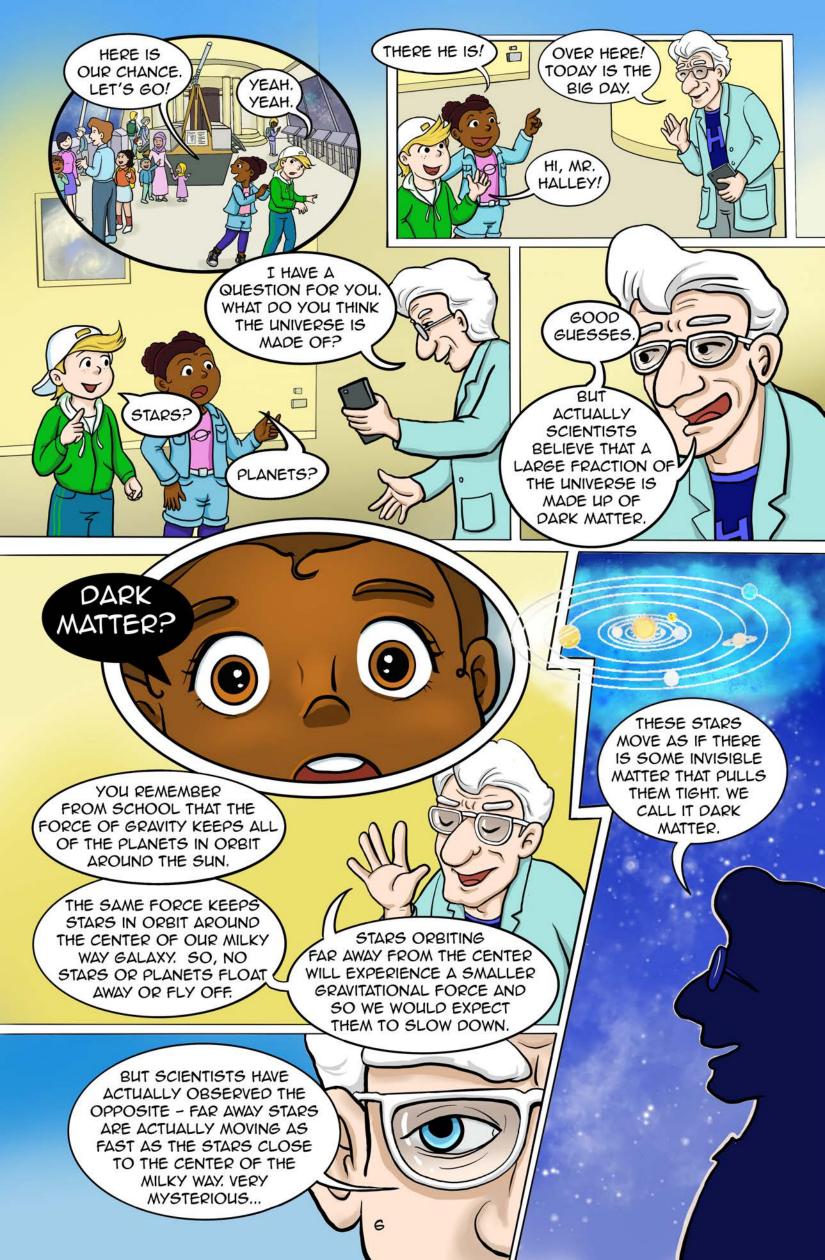




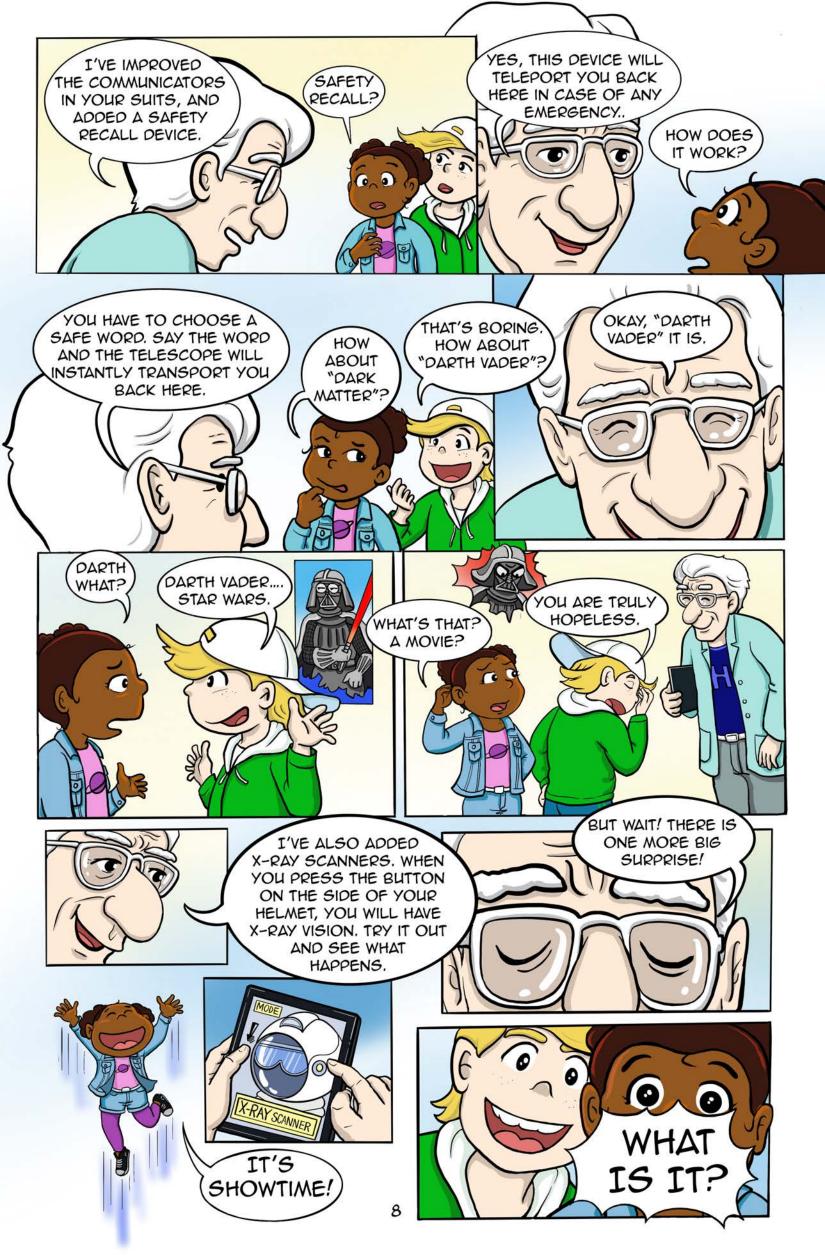


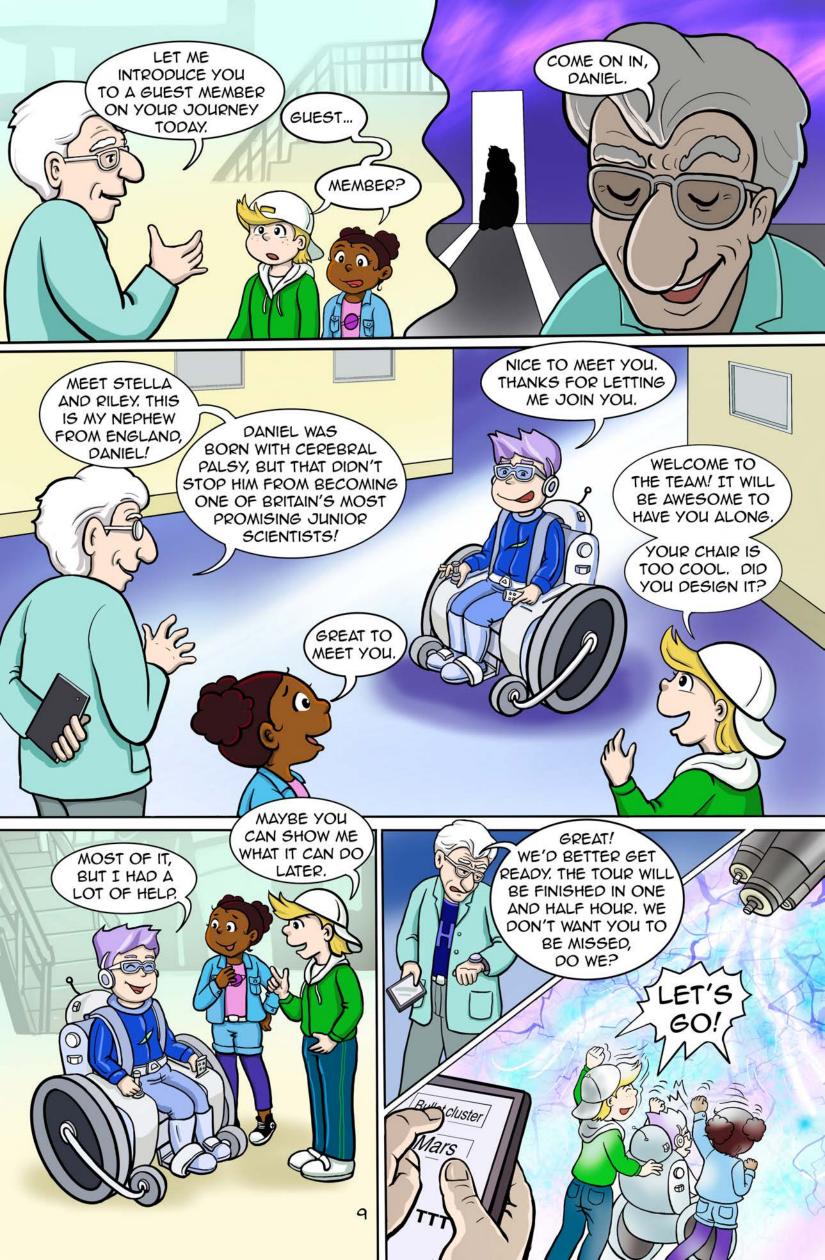


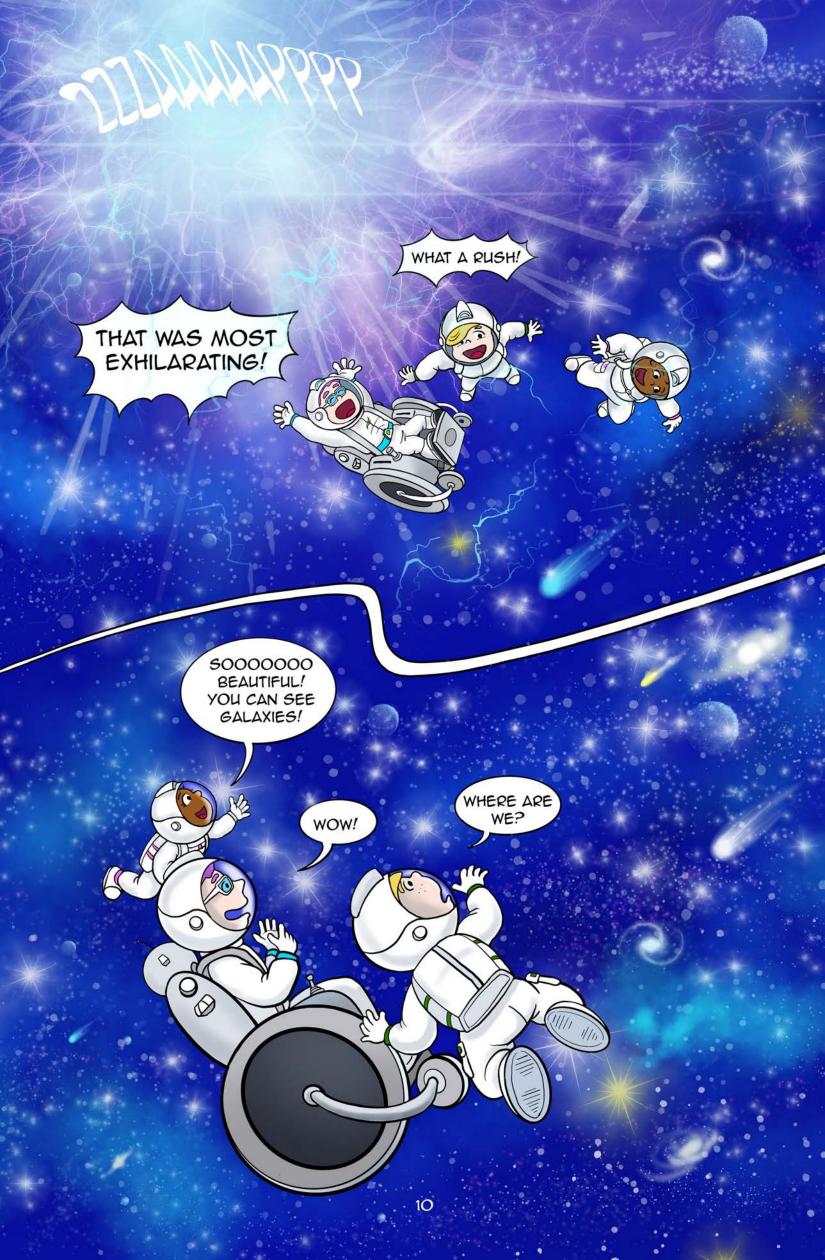


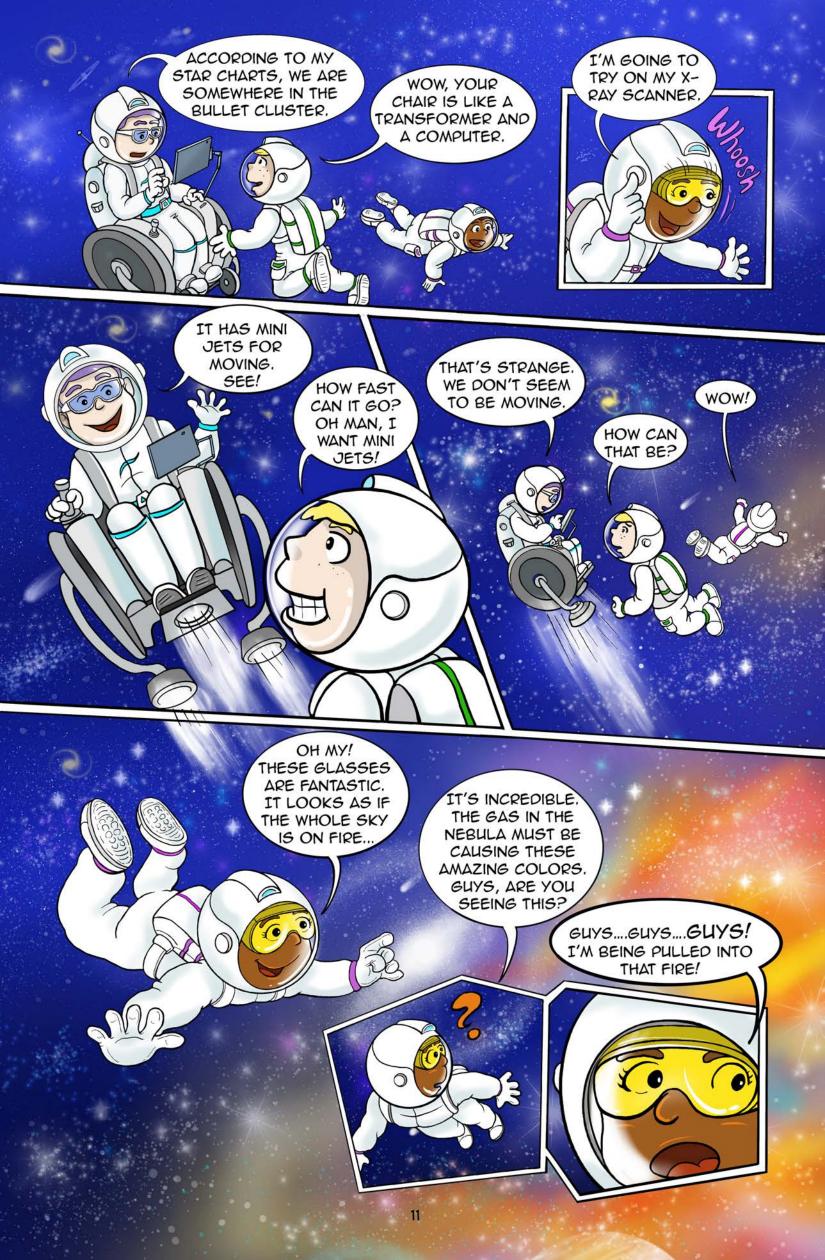


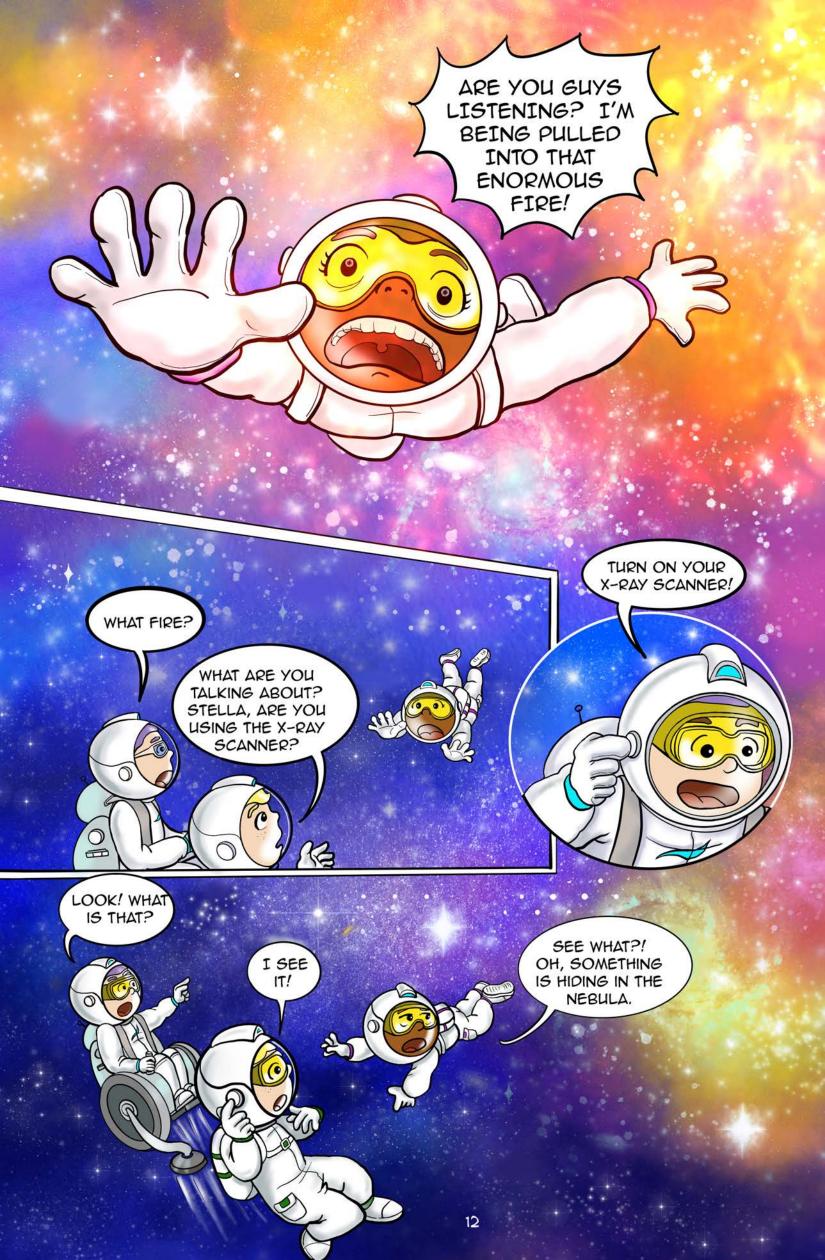








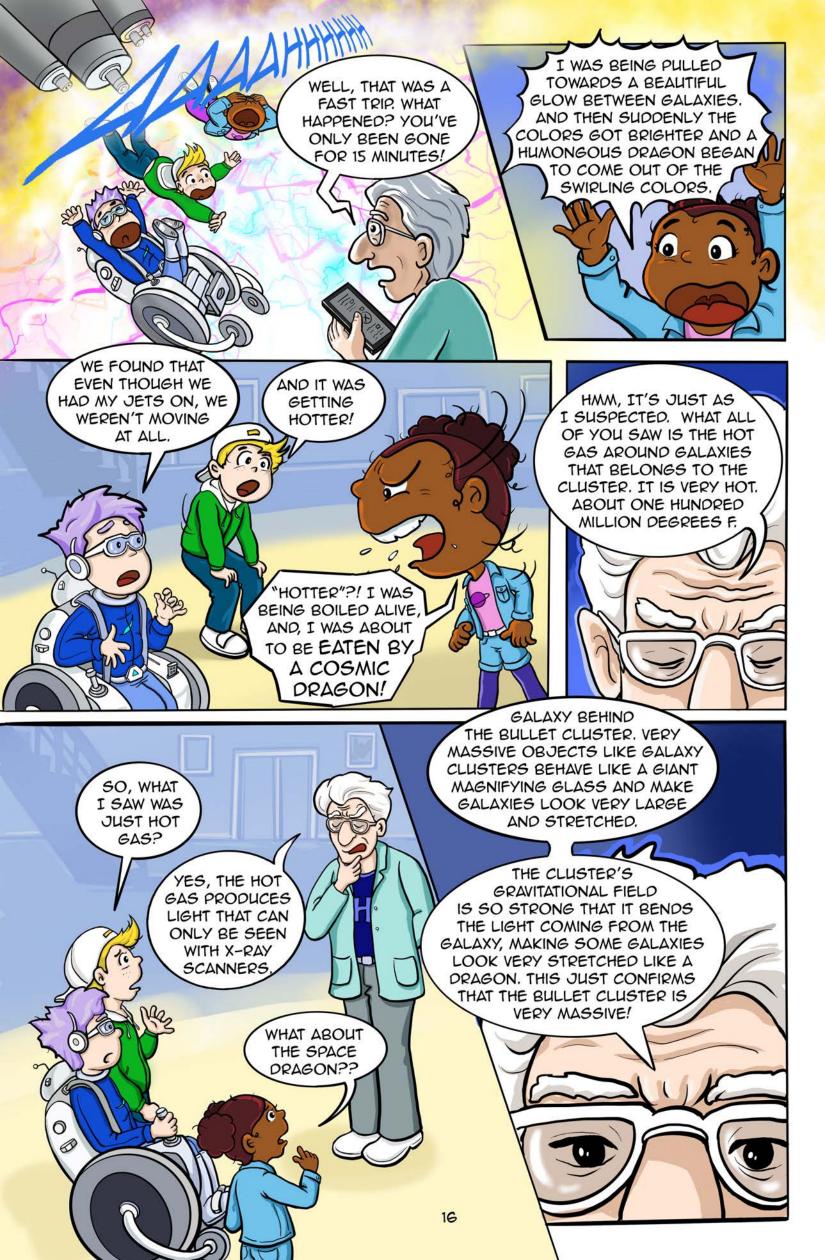


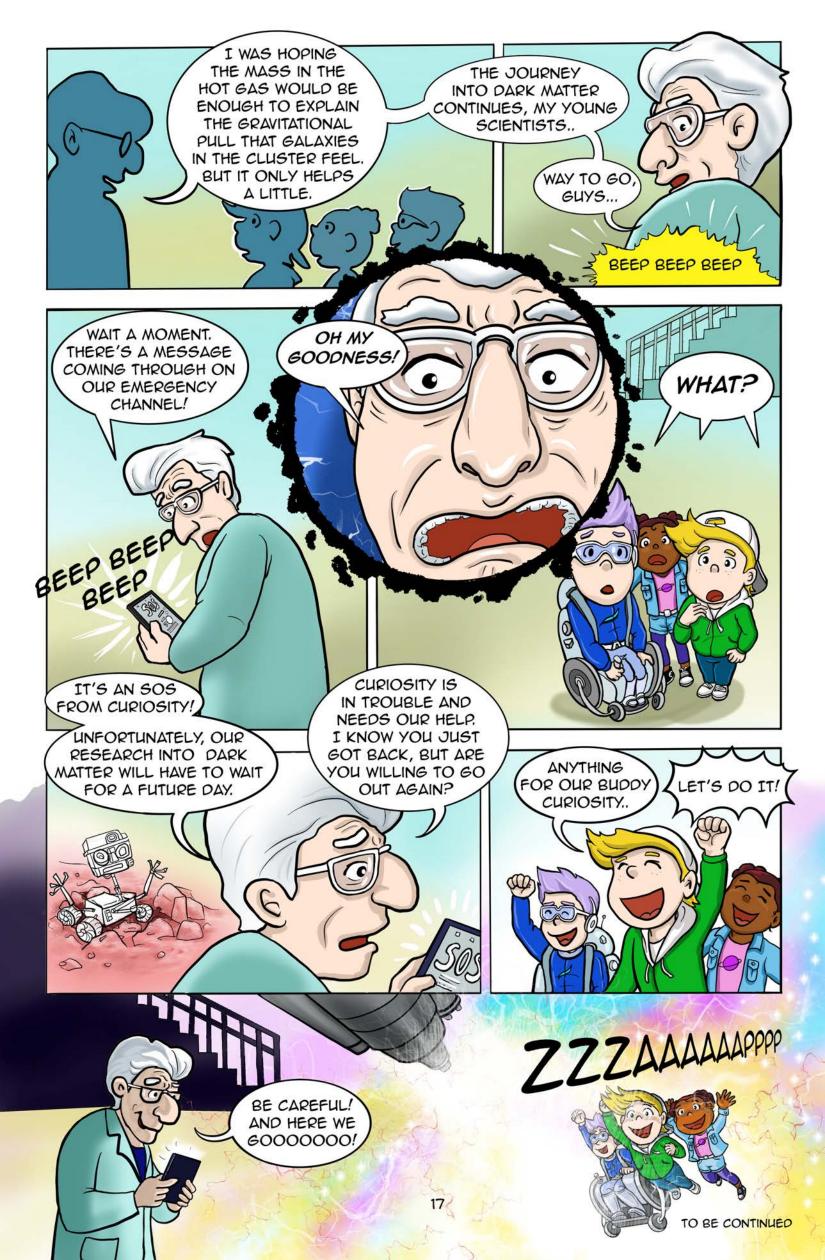












Glossary

Planets visible to the naked eye: Five planets in the solar system are visible to the naked eye: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn

Mars "the red planet": The surface material (or regolith) of Mars contains a lot of iron oxide (FeO), and it is what gives Mars its red color. Earth also has a lot of FeO but most of it sunk to the core of the plant; while Mars, due to its smaller size and weaker gravity, has much more FeO on its surface.

Trappist-1 planets: Trappist-1 is a star in the Milky Way with a planetary system consisting of seven planets. Four of the seven planets are located in the star's habitable zone and are potentially hospitable for life.

Griffith Observatory: An observatory in Los Angeles, USA. It is named after its benefactor, Griffith J. Griffith. The observatory was opened in 1935. Griffith's objective was to make astronomy accessible to the public, as opposed to the dominant idea that observatories should be located on remote mountaintops and restricted to scientists.

Zeiss telescope: The 12-inch (30.5 cm) optical refracting telescope at the Griffith Observatory. Refracting telescopes use lenses to focus the light and form images of astronomical sources.

Mars rovers: Motor vehicles designed to travel on the surface of Mars, collecting information and exploring the planet. As of 2022, there have been six Mars rovers: Sojourner (1997), Spirit (2004–2010), Opportunity (2004–2018), Curiosity (2012–), Perseverance (2021–), and Zhurong (2021–).

Christmas star: Refers to Jupiter and Saturn when they cross paths so close to each other that they are barely distinguishable from one another to the naked eye. One such event happened on December 21st, 2020 when Jupiter and Saturn were so close in the sky that they appeared as one bright shining star in the sky, which we call the Christmas star. We will have to wait until the year 2080 for this to happen again.

Evening star: As the planet Venus always appears close to the Sun in the sky, it is visible usually soon after sunset in the evening or in the morning just before sunrise. This is why Venus is frequently called the Evening or Morning star.

Dark matter: An invisible, mysterious type of matter in the universe that scientists have not been able to detect directly, using existing telescopes. It is called "dark" because it does not interact with light and is therefore impossible to detect directly. However, we can sense its presence through the gravitational force it exerts. For example, due to the presence of dark force, galaxies revolve or orbit around their centers much faster than would be expected, if we account for all the matter that can be directly measured (e.g. stars, gas). The presence of dark matter explains why galaxies orbit so fast.

Glossary

X-ray: A type of light. There are several types of light, all each having different wavelengths of radiation. X-ray light has a smaller wavelength and carries more energy than the visual light that we can see (colors of the rainbow). Many astronomical sources, such as disks around black holes, neutron stars, binary star systems, supernova remnants, and stars, give off X-ray light.

Bullet Cluster of galaxies: Galaxies exist in a group or cluster of other galaxies. The Bullet Cluster of galaxies is one of those large groups. It consists of two colliding smaller clusters of galaxies. It is especially well known for providing important evidence of the existence of dark matter.

Intercluster gas: The matter that exists in between galaxies in galaxy clusters. This medium mainly consists of very hot gas that has a temperature of millions of degrees. Intercluster gas can be studied using X-ray telescopes.

Gravitational lensing: The effect that gravity has on the light that travels from distant sources and passes by a massive object. The strong gravitational force of the massive object bends the light, causing multiple images of the distant sources.

